Hon. J. Carter
Me.

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 5. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1838. NUMBER 23.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

G. W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance One dollar & seventy-five cents at the end of 6 months. Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at he option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms, he proprietor not being accountable for any error in any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be addressed to the publisher, *Post-paid*.

From the Christian Keepsake for 1838.

REFLECTION.

BY WILLIS G. CLARK.

Well, the bright hours have come and gone,
Which hope in gorgeous hues arrayed.
I hear no more the viol's tone—
But from the moonlit forest shade,
'Floateth the night-bird's serenade!'
Sweet warbler o'er thy folded wing!
Thy soothing melodies I hear,
Like the first anthems born of spring,
Or voice from a happier sphere.

The calmness of this gentle scene
Is holy—passionless—divine;
And gazing on the waving green
Of glimmering spray of distant pine,
Where massy wreaths of ivy twine—
Gazing on these I melt, I burn;
New strength my drooping spirits feel;
As to yon glorious vaults I turn,
Where worlds in dazzling orbits wheel.

Spirit of Night, thy power profound,
I feel too deeply and too well;
O'er the hushed vastness sphere around,
Thy brooding wings in silence dwell;
Thy dismal secrets who can tell?
Perchance the pinions of the Dead
Now fan me with their plumage pale,
As if some angel's robe was spread
In airy dalliance with the gale.

Yet while my fancy wakes, and springs
Up from the stream, the tree, the clod,
Some voice divine, inspiring, sings
The grandeur and the power of God!
Lo! at his voice the forests nod!
The whirlwind rusheth from his lair—
The burdened clouds in darkness ride;
And the bright rainbow, high and fair,
Bends smiling o'er the torrent's side!

Yes! In His breath, the summer clouds
Their rich and damask wings expand,
And round the sunset float in crowds,
Like banners of the spirit land,
Borne o'er some high celestial band,
And when I read the written sky,
Fretted with gems of Golden line,
To God my spirit makes reply,
And kindling thoughts aloft aspire.

And shall my heart refuse to join
The stars, the skies, his name to praise?
Shall these far-sparkling orbs divine,
Pour down their multitude of rays,
While my dull voice no hymn can raise
To the great Source of love and grace?
Arouse, my soul! and let thy wings
Devotion's heavenward stregth put on:
So shall I reach those crystal springs,
Which flow beneath the Eternal's throne.

Philadelphia, May, 1837.

Extract from an Address delivered before the Berkshire Agricultural Society, at their twenty-seventh Anniversary, Oct. 15, 1837. By J. Buel.

Allow me to make a farther digression, to speak of a means of improving our husbandry, which is too much neglected, and too often contemned and ridiculed. I allude to what is sometimes, in derision, termed *book farming*, but which in reality, offers the most substantial facilities to improvement, and the acquisition of wealth. Let us enquire what this book farming is.

A German, by means of study and observation, aided by a long course of practical experience in husbandry, has been able to ascertain the degree of exhaustion in fertility, which soils ordinarily undergo, from the growth of common grain crops—and how much their fertility is increased by given quantities of manures, and by pasture—thus teaching how to maintain, or to increase, the fertility of the soil, and consequently its products and its profits, from the resources of the farm.

Other men have been assiduously engaged for years, in studying, and have satisfactorily ascertained, the laws by which heat, air and water, are made to exert their best agency in preparing the food, and accelerating the growth and maturity of plants—and have published directions how to derive the highest advantage from those primary agents of nutrition.

And others have invented new and improved implements of machinery, calculated to relieve agricultural labor of half its toils.

A farmer in Ohio, raises fifteen hundred bushels of Swedish turnips on an acre of ground, enough to feed and fatten ten bullocks seventy-five days. A farmer in Massachusetts, by a new mode of managing his corn crop, has realized a nett profit of $150, on little more than 1 acre of land, while his neighbors, in the same season and in adjoining fields, have not been remunerated, in their crop, for the expense of culture. A farmer in New York, has proved by experiment, that by a new process of making hay, he can save ten per cent in weight, something in labor, and other ten per cent in the quality of his forage. Another farmer of my acquaintance, has cultivated twenty acres of Indian corn, and eight acres of beans the present season, the former estimated to average forty bushels the acre, and the latter giving more than an ordinary yield—without employing a plough, or a hand hoe, in the planting or culture—the whole work having been performed with the drill harrow and cultivator, implements of modern introduction, thus economising from one-half to two-thirds of the labor ordinarily bestowed.

These are all matters of recent record, but as they happen to be *printed*, they very properly fall under the denomination of *book farming*. But are they, on this account, less true, or is the information they contain less useful in your practice? If a neighbor makes palpable improvement, by which he doubles the value of his labor, you readily avail yourselves of his discovery, though you do it by stealth. Thro' the means of agricultural publications, the entire farming community stand in the relation to you of neighbors—you become acquainted with all their improvements, and are enabled to profit by their skill and science. I might detain you for hours with details of improvements in husbandry, which are essential and accessible to the farmer. Hundreds of men of profound science, and thousands of the best practical farmers, in this and other countries, are engaged in improving agriculture—in making two, three and four blades of grass, and two, three and four bushels of grain grow, where but one blade, or one bushel, grew before; and they are tendering you the benefits of their labors, in the agricultural works of the day. The accumulated experience, and the improvements of centuries, have been registered by the press, and their benefits are tendered to all who will read and profit by them, almost without money and without price. He that will read may learn.

ENTERPRISE IS WEALTH. So true is it that mechanical ingenuity, enterprise and skill are, to a great extent, capable of preponderating against numbers, in almost every thing that contributes to the efficient power of the State, when that ingenuity and art will become the allies of science, and walk and work in the light which the lamp of science sheds. Thus it is obvious that a practical mechanic, who has acquired so much of the mathematical and physical sciences as to enable him to carry on the details of his trade, to the greatest possible advantage;—the scientific man, who converts his knowledge to a practical use, by applying it to machanical operations;—the capitalist, who calls forth the dormant energies of iron mines, and gives profitable employment to the strength of streams that have for ages been running to waste;—the artisan, who constructs a piece of operative machinery, or who superintends and directs its movements;—the merchant, who sends manufactures abroad for a market—all these in their respective departments, contribute something, and not a little to the prosperity and protection of the essential interests of the State. The influence of each of these men is felt beyond the immediate circle of his operations. He is making the State stronger; making other States her debtor; and is putting forth an efficient power, to preponderate against two or ten men who in another State, are laboring with no other implements than their hands, and those simple mechanical aids which are furnished in the family or in the field, where the arts are only in their infancy. [Pierpont.

AGRICULTURE.

It is related, that a certain Chinese Emperor, when a rich mine had been discovered and opened in his dominions, ordered it to be shut; alledging that it would injure the public, by diverting the people from the industrious pursuits of husbandry. The imperial mandate was not so chimerical and unreasonable as most people might think it to be. Any thing that tends to a general relaxation of industry is a public evil, and even though it bring temporary riches, would be sure to terminate in poverty. The acquisition of the Spanish mines rendered the Spaniards first rich, then lazy, and finally poor. And if there are now vastly rich and extensive mines (a thing not impossible) within the United States, far distant be the inauspicious day that shall discover them to the inhabitants. The discovery of such mines would be a great national calamity, as they would become a substitute for industry, and would tend, first to idleness, pride, and luxury and ultimately to national poverty and wretchedness;—and more particularly as they would draw off the attention of people from cultivating the surface of the earth, which is an infinitely better source of national wealth, than digging gold from its bowels. In such a vast agricultural country as ours, husbandry ought to be the first and principal occupation, which should employ at least nine tenths of its male inhabitants. And men who would be expert and excellent farmers, must make this their only calling; for it is a business that requires study and forethought, and daily care and attention.

A number of lawyers in a certain State and county, were one evening discussing the legal talents of the more advanced among them.—One, who was not then present, had been for years in the habit of *shaking hands* with his brandy bottle, and the natural consequence was that he had a *very* crimson face. One of the gentlemen present observed that, in his opinion, the absent brother, above alluded to, was unquestionably the *deepest red* (read) lawyer in the country.

Miss*****was of a large party, when a gentleman of the name Homer suddenly withdrew himself from the company. Homer's odd, I-see, said one of the company. Upon which, Miss*****replied, 'Homer's ill,-I-add.'

THUS I THINK.

From Locke's Miscellaneous papers, published in his Life by Lord King.

It is a man's proper business to seek happiness and avoid misery. Happiness consists in what delights and contents the mind; misery in that which disturbs, discomposes, or torments it.

I will therefore make it my business to seek satisfaction and delights and avoid uneasiness and disquiet; to have as much of the one and as little of the other as may be.

But here I must have a care I mistake not: for if I prefer a short pleasure to a lasting one, it is plain I cross my own happiness.

Let me see then wherein consists the most lasting pleasure of this life, and that, as far as I can observe, is in three things.

1st. Health—without which no sensual pleasure can have any relish.

2d. Reputation—for that I find every body is pleased with, and the want of it is a constant torment.

3d. Knowledge—for the little knowledge I have, I find I would not sell at any rate, nor part with for any other pleasure.

4th. Doing Good—for I find the well-cooked meat I ate to-day does now no more delight me, nay, I am distressed after a full meal; the perfumes I smelt yesterday now no more affect me with any pleasure: but the good turn I did yesterday, a year or seven years since, continues still to please and delight me as often as I reflect on it.

5th. The expectation of eternal and incomprehensible happiness in another world is that also which carries a constant pleasure with it.

If, then, I will faithfully pursue that happiness I propose to myself whatever pleasure offers itself to me, I must carefully look that it cross not any of those five great and constant pleasures above mentioned. For example, the fruit I see tempts me with taste of it that I love; but if it endanger my health, I part with a constant and lasting for a very short and transient pleasure, and so foolishly make myself unhappy, and therefore am not true to my own interest.

Innocent diversions delight me; if I make use of them to refresh myself after study and business, they preserve my health, restore the vigor of my mind, and increase my pleasure; but if I spend all or the greater part of my time in them, they hinder my improvement in knowledge and the useful arts, they blast my credit, and give me up to the uneasy state of shame, ignorance and contempt, in which I cannot but be very unhappy. Drinking, gaming and vicious delights will do me this mischief, not only by wasting my time, but by a positive injury endanger my health, impair my parts, imprint ill habits, lessen my esteem, and leave a constant and lasting torment on my conscience—therefore all vicious and unlawful pleasures I will avoid, because such a mastery of my passions will afford me a constant pleasure, greater than any such enjoyments, and also to deliver me from the certain evil of several kinds, that by indulging myself in a present temptation I shall certainly afterwards suffer.

All innocent diversions and delights, as far as they will contribute to my health, and consist with my improvement, condition, and my other more solid pleasures of knowledge and reputation, I will enjoy, but no farther; and this I will carefully watch and examine, that I may not be deceived by the flattery of a present pleasure to lose a greater.

Nil Admiari.—There is no single propensity in the human mind which operates so powerfully as a drawback upon intellectual improvement, and the impartial exercise of human reason as the propensity of wonder and admiration. Man seems to be endowed with a natural predisposition to undervalue his own powers, and those of his common acquaintance, and in a still greater degree to over-estimate the powers and of certain noted individuals, denominated *great men!* Go into a small circle, into your own neighborhood, whether you live in the city or the country, where the members are engaged in a political colloquy—and you seldom hear discussion of principles. You will hear nothing but eulogies of the wonderful powers of Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, Mr. Benton, Mr. Rives, and other worthies on both sides of the political controversy.—Here you see millions of republican citizens wasting their words in fulsome eulogies upon men, who are but little wiser than ordinary citizens whom we daily meet without dreaming that they are entitled to more than ordinary esteem. Yet this propensity to admire the distinguished leaders of our own party is almost invariably associated with an equally strong propensity to undervalue and despise the leaders of the opposite party. We recollect some years since, of witnessing an affray between a Kentuckian and a Yankee, which ended in drawing knives upon one another, the cause of which was a dispute concerning the comparative greatness of Clay and Webster. An individual, whose mind is sufficiently one-sided to be an idolitar of the great men of his own party, is sure to be a sovereign contemner of the great men of the opposite party. You seldom find an idolitar of Webster, who can be persuaded that Mr Benton deserves to be ranked common level of mediocrity. The same obliquity of mind which leads them to believe that Webster is more than a mortal, causes them to believe the assertions of Benton's calumniators, who tell them that the latter is nothing but a swaggerer. Yet Benton, it is well known, has fought single-handed, almost, against Webster, Clay and Calhoun, in the Senate, for many years past, while he was in a minority. He would scarcely have been able to bo this, if he was not at least a party nearly equal match for any one of them. The advice which we would administer to our fellow-citizens, who are victims to this admiring propensity, is, to check their raptures when they are reading the common-place productions of their idols—and their credulity, when they are listening to the detractions of party journals. Place more reliance upon your own judgment in all matters—entertain a better opinion of yourselves—and a worse opinion of those who unkertake to be your leaders. Suffer yourselves neither to admire, nor absolutely to despise, any body. By this habit your prejudices will be softened, and your judgment strengthened.—Boston Statesman

Degrees of Greatness. The greatness of the warrior is poor and low compared with the magnanimity of virtue. It vanishes before the greatness of principle. The martyr to humanity, to freedom, or religion; the unshrinking adherent of despised and deserted truth; who who alone, unsupported and scorned, with no crowd to infuse into him courage, no variety of objects to draw his thoughts from himself, no opportunity of effort or resistance to rouse and nourish energy, still yields himself calmly, resolutely, with invincible philanthropy, to bear prolonged and exquisite suffering, which one retracting word might remove, such a man is as much superior to the warrior, as the tranquil and boundless heavens above us to the low earth we tread beneath our feet.—*Wm. Ellery Channing.*

DEMOCRACY. The contempt manifested by the Federal party, embolded by a momentary triumph, for Democracy, which is but another name for government by the people, should excite fearful apprehensions in the bosom of every true patriot. It reveals—what we have all along suspected—that there is a large party in this country, who are not only opposed to a particular administration and to certain measures, but to the very principles of our Government. And what reason, we ask, have we to be disgusted with Democracy? Has it not advanced this country to a place in the family of nations, which is the envy and admiration of the world? Has it not developed the resources, both moral and phisical, of our people in a degree and with a rapidity which are almost incredible? Does the history of the world present a similar example? In the short lapse of half a century, our population has more than twice doubled itself. The number of States has actually doubled itself since the formation of the Constitution. Our cities rival in population and grandeur those of the old world. Our ships whiten every sea, and crowd every port. Our people are diffused over a territory almost large enough for a continent, the different portions of which are rapidly connecting themselves by railroads and canals, which leave all similar works in other countries at an humble distance. The spectacle of improvement is almost to vast for contemplation, too marvellous for belief.

All this has been effected by the power of Democracy, and with most success in those States where that power has been most triumphant. The disasters which we have lately experienced are but temporary. They cannot crush a people animated by the spirit of liberty. They have proceeded, too, from an influence to which the Democracy have always been opposed, and against which they are still striving with all the energy of patriotism.—*Globe.*

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

Peruvian Antiquities.—Capt. Benjamin Bay of this town, commander of ship Logan, recently arrived at New bedford from the South Seas, procured while on the coast of Peru some singular relics, the circumstances under which they were found rendering them peculiarly curious and interesting. His ship touched at the port of Guerney inTruxillo, about lat. 10. S. the inhabitants of which have discovered in their immediate vicinity, the subterranean remains of an ancient city, from which they have dug out many remarkable vestiges of former generations—and concerning whose history or fate no remembrance or even tradition survives. He visited the site, where the excavations were still in progress, and personally examined such portions of the ruins as had already been penetrated. The walls of numerous edifices were still standing, several human bodies had been exhumed, and many household implements and other articles of various descriptions brought to light.

The bodies were in a wonderful state of presservation, the hair, the nails and integuments remaining entire as in life, and the muscular structure but little shrunk, though perfectly exsiccated, the effects, possibly, of the nitrous properties of the circumjacent soil. The positions in which these mummies were found, leave no doubt that the population, who are supposed to have numbered some 30,000, were overwhelmed in the midst of their ordinary occupation by some sudden and terrible convulsion of nature. The corpse of a man was found in an erect attitude, amidst whose dress were sundry coins, which were sent to Lima, where it was decided after minute inspection, that at least two hundred and fifty years must have transpired since the occurrence of the fatal catastrophe.

In one of the buried houses Capt. R. saw the body of a female in a sitting posture wrapped in a loose cotton robe, who, when overtaken by the common calamity must have been engaged in weaving, with the materials of her vocation in her hands and around her. A small piece of cloth, partly woven, was stretched before her upon a sort of reed frame, and in one hand she held a sharp thorn 8 or 10 inches in length, on which was wound a quantity of fine cotton thread of a light brown color; parcels of cotton and worsted yarns of various colors were also lying near. Capt. R. procured the unfinished fabric, the thorn or spindle and several samples of the threads. The finished portion of the cloth is about eight inches square, and apparently embraces just one half of the originally intended dimensions.

A WIFE'S POINTS.—A wife should have nine qualifications which begin with the letter P, viz: Prettiness, Precision, Prudence, Penetration, Perseverance, Piety, Patience, Politeness, and Portion. That which should be first of all and most of all in consideration, is now-a-days last of all—and that which should be last of all in consideration, which is portion, is now become first of all, most of all, and with some all in all.

Many years since an action was brought in this State for a tract of land, by *five* plaintiffs; and it was alleged in the writ that *three* of them were *non compos*, who sued by their guardian. The action was defended by Joseph Bartlet, Esq. He began his defence in the following direct and musical manner, much to the edification and amusement of all who heard him.—"Gentlemen of the jury, my client has been in peaceable possession of the land sued for, ever since he was a boy: and the plaintiffs have no pretence for disturbing him. *Three* of them confess on the face of the writ that they are *fools*, and if the other two had not been fools also, they never would have commenced this action."

Doctor Goldsmith, one evening, went to the club in high spirits, and rubbing his hands, told Doctor Johnson that he had discovered a single adjective which distinguished *man* from all *other* animals—namely this "*Man* is a *cooking* animals: while all other animals eat their food *raw*.—"Oh!" said Doctor Johnson "now I percieve the good sense of the old proverb.—There is reason in roasting eggs."

Words and Ideas.—Young writers should always be careful of one thing, to let their words be the vehicles of ideas. This may seem a common place remark, yet it is an injunction more needed than any other by those just entering the walks of polite literature.—Sounding terms and involved sentences should also be avoided; let the sense be so plain that none can mistake it.

Women must have their wills while they live, because they make none when they die.

☞Since the Atlas has made peace with Mr Fletcher by eating its own words, its wrath has taken a new direction. It has fallen into a hot rage with Gov. Hill of New Hampshire, because he has ventured to exhibit some of the ugly bumps on the head of old Federalism, at a democratic meeting in Concord. The Atlas, in keeping with its characteristic habit, distorts and misinterprets the language of Gov. Hill.

Our neighbor would seem to consider it a great misdemeanor for any one to give out to the most distant intimation that a portion of the voters of his country might be operated upon by means of money, or by any unworthy influences. All at once, the Atlas and kindred presses make pretensions to the most reverential views of the independence and incorruptibility of the people! How marvellous this new development of feeling in the minds of the heralds of federalism! But a short while ago these jewels of consistency were proclaiming on every occasion, that the whole country was governed by the power of the office-holders—i. e. that the support rendered to the national administration by the people was not the result of voluntary action, but of a blind stupid subserviency of the official agents of that administration. Some of the federal presses in this city, too, a year two since, could talk quite complacently of "the corrupt and corrupting mass of the body politic," &c. But just now, when Mr Hill speaks of the systematic attempts of the high contracting managers of the federal opposition to allure the weak and timid into their measures, the agents and creatures of these men lift their eyes in affected horror at the thought of even the possibility of operating upon the people by corrupt appliances. Shallow and jesuitical are all these new-fangled professions. Bos. Statesman.

to step [illegible] useless habit.—*Cincin. News.*

From the Eastern Argus.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 16, 1838.

The Senate is the centre of attraction, this morning—it being understood that the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, on the questions submitted to them, a few days since, is now in the hands of the President, pro tem.

Immediately after the ceremonies of the morning, the President, *pro tem.* arose, and read to the Senate the following opinion:—

To the Honorable Senate of the State of Maine.

The undersigned, Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, have taken into consideration the question propounded to them by the Senate, on the 11th inst.

The Constitution has prescribed at what time, by whom, and in what manner the Governor and both branches of the Legislature shall be elected. It has also provided, that the Selectmen of towns shall preside at meetings, held for this purpose, and has farther charged them with certain duties in receiving, sorting, counting and declaring the votes, and with the assistance of the town clerks, in certifying and making due return of the result, in each town respectively.

In the election of Governor, the returns are to be made to the Secretary's office in each year, thirty days at least before the first Wednesday in January. And on that day the Secretary is required to lay before the Senate and House of Representatives, "to be by them examined, and in case of a choice by a majority of all the votes returned, they shall declare and publish the same. The evidence to be submitted to the two Houses, and the source from which it is to be derived, is prescribed by the Constitution, as the best which could be devised from which to ascertain who, if any one, has received a majority of the suffrages of the electors. The result of this evidence the two Houses are required to declare; and no authority is in terms conferred upon them to receive any other evidence. Nor does it appear to the undersigned, that it is to be derived by fair implication. It would open the door to the admission of testimony of an inferior character, and would expose the most solemn public proceedings and documents to be affected by fraud and perjury. And if received, to vary the returns, the result thereupon declared, would not be that indicated, but so far as they might be affected, one derived from other sources.

The Legislature assembles at the time appointed by the Constitution, to pass such resolves and to enact such laws, as the public good requires. It was evidently contemplated that the organization of the government would speedily completed, that the Legislature might, as soon as practicable, proceed to the proper business appertaining to that department. A day is appointed, upon which to declare upon whom the election has fallen, if one has been elected by the people. And although, by the general provisions of the Constitution, there may be an adjournment from day to day, until the organization of the government can be completed, it is very manifest, that it was intended, that the result of the votes returned for Governor should be declared, as soon as the two Houses shall have had opportunity to examine the returns; for the Governor is to hold and exercise his powers for one year from the first Wednesday in January. To effect this object, the Constitution has taken care, that on that day the proper evidence shall be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives, from which the result is to ascertained. If it is competent for them to look elsewhere, for other evidence, upon a suggestion of fraud or mistake; that suggestion may be made by irresponsible persons, from any and from every part of the State, for the mere purpose of delay, by which a decision might be indefinitely protracted, at great expense to the public, while the powers conferred on the Governor elect, for the Constitutional period, are withheld from him, and the public deprived from the benefit of his services.—While an acquisition is going on, as to the purity, integrity and correctness of the proceedings of the several cities, towns and plantations in this State, and of their officers, a portion, if not the whole, of the annual period, for which the Governor is elected, may be consumed and lost.—It appears to the undersigned, that upon this construction, there would be great hazard, that the public would be deprived, for a portion of the year, of a regularly organized government; a portion too, embracing that period of time, when the Senate and House of Representatives are required to assemble, for the purpose of legislation. The Constitution would thus be found inadequate to secure to the people, from year to year, the government for which it provides. Another objection may arise, from the difficulty of verifying satisfactorily disputed facts covering a broad field of inquiry, and involving much of the law of evidence, before legislative bodies, brought together and organized for a different purpose, upon which the undersigned forbear to enlarge.

It may be urged that the construction suggested by the undersigned, would leave the public exposed to fraud or mistake, on the part of the Selectmen. It might, we apprehend, be a sufficient answer to say, that it was for the framers of the Constitution to determine whether the exigency of the case required that the returns should be open to be controverted by the two Houses, and made thereupon subject to their revision; and that the existence of this power is negatived, not only by the silence of the Constitution upon this point, but by its express requirement, that the two houses should declare and publish who, if any one, has a majority of the votes returned.

But the public are not without safeguards and sanctions, for the preservation of the purity of elections; and if they are found inadequate, they may be strengthened and increased by the legislative power. The Selectmen are the representatives of the people, in the discharge of the duties confided to them. They are selected by them for their capacity, probity and fidelity. Trusts of great importance, bearing upon the immediate interests of the citizens, are committed to their care. They manage the prudentials of their respective towns; and usually also discharge the duties of assessors. No class of public agents are nearer to the people, or receive more unequivocal proofs of their confidence. In regard to elections, they act in the face of the public, subject to vigilent and constant inspection.

There must be faith and credence given to public functionaries, in their proper department, acting under the responsibilities to which they are subjected. Whatever is authenticated by them, in the form prescribed by law, is regarded as evidence of the highest character. It closes all controversy in regard to facts thus verified. This is a principle adopted and practiced upon in courts of justice. Without it, the evils and expense of litigation would be greatly aggravated.

The constitution has provided that the Legislature should be seasonably furnished with the best evicence the nature the nature of the subject admitted. The technical rule which requires the best evidence, is not intended to shut out, but to establish, truth. It may be well admitted that it is not a rule which precludes the possibility of errors. Perfection does not belong to the present condition of mankind. It is adopted, because the experience of ages has demonstrated that it is upon the whole most favorable to the establishment of truth. By relaxing it, truth might in a few possible cases be promoted, but it would in a much greater number, be perverted.

If the character and official standing of the selectmen of towns and the publicity of their proceedings, is not a sufficient guaranty for their fidelity and integrity in regard to elections, it is competent for the Legislative power to provide other sanctions. This has already been done to some extent, and penalties may be increased at the discretion of the Legislature.

But in making these intimations to the inviolability and conclusive character of the returns, the undersigned doubt not, that it is competent for the two Houses to be satisfied that they come from the proper official sources, and are not forgeries. If, for instance they purport to come from towns or plantations which have no existence, or from persons not clothed with the authority they assume, they are not to be respected as constitutional returns. So also in our judgment, any return may well be rejected as a forgery, if it contains a list of a much greater number of votes, than the town from which it purports to have come, and possibly from its population, have of legal voters.

Upon the whole, the undersigned, in relation to the first question propounded to them, answer, that in their opinion in was not the design of the Constitution, and therefore is not competent for the two branches of the Legislature to admit evidence to prove, that a return of the votes for Governor, given in any city, town or plantation, made to the office of Secretary of State, in the form, and within the time, prescribed by the Constitution of this State, is not what it purports to be; and as a necessary consequence, that the parole testimony which forms the subject of inquiry in the second question, is inadmissible without any qualifications whatever. All which is respectfully submitted.

NATHAN WESTON,
NICHOLAS EMERY,
ETHER SHEPLEY.

January 15, 1838.

Mr. Prince, of Oxford, moved that the Opinion be laid on the table, and that 500 copies be printed for the use of the Senate. This motion was afterwards so amended as to order 1000 copies for the use of the Legislature, and then adopted.

The Joint Committee to contract with Printers for the two Branches have, I learn, unanimously reported the name of Mr. Robinson, of the Age, for the Senate, and Mr. Severance of the Journal, for the House. [Mr. Stevens of Pittston, has since reported the fact to the House.]

FEDERALISM ALWAYS THE SAME.

The identity of the modern Whig and old Federal parties, says the Globe, has been strikingly shown in a recent debate in the Pennsylvania Convention for altering the Constitution. There are some of the old Federalists who cannot conceal their exultation at the remotest prospect of again coming into power, and in spite of the efforts to keep them quiet, they will break out a little too soon. Judge HOPKINSON, a veteren with Mr WEBSTER in that cause, and now a prominent new-born whig, pronounced a speech in the Pennsylvania Convention the 23d of December last, in which the following avowal was openly made, in a debate upon the question touching a repeal of the charter of the United States Bank:

"Much had been said concerning the *Federal* party; but it was the intelligence of *that party* which formed the Government, and which understood the Government. And his opinion was, that the Government never can be administered on any other principles than the Federal principles of Washington's administration.

"In times of *trouble* the intelligence of the *prostrate Federal party* has been called into action more than once and has *saved the country*. When the torch of civil war was almost lighted in the South that *prostrate party* stepped foward, and by their intelligence, prevented the effusion of blood.

"Notwithstanding all the calumnies that have been uttered against the *Federal party*, yet they are always at their post in the hour of danger.—Their *principles* are always invoked to rescue the country from difficulties when it is plunged therein by the rashness of their opponents. Thus, in *times of difficulty* they *triumph*. AND THEY ARE NOW AGAIN COMING INTO POWER! I see, (said he,) some honest faces present, *who are not ashamed to avow themselves Federalists!*"

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, January 23, 1838.

STATE LEGISLATURE. Up to our latest accounts little had been done in either branch of the Legislature, the time having been mostly occupied in debating the acceptance of the Report on the Gubernatorial votes. We are informed that the Senate have so far accepted the Report as to declare Mr. Kent elected. They will now undoubtedly proceed to business with all due despatch. The opinion of the Supreme Court on the question submitted to them we have not had time to examine, as the only copy we have received is in the hands of the printers. It does not however appear to sustain the ground taken by a majority of the Committee, nor to sanction the doctrines contained in the Report. As a member of the Legislature, we could readily have voted that we were satisfied that Mr. Kent was elected, but not to accept that or sanction the principles therein advanced. We think that the little delay that has been occasioned by asking the opinion of the Supreme Court has been well repaid, as it will be likely to settle a disputed question which has now and heretofore occasioned much dispute and one which it was important that the people should correctly understand. We have not yet received the Governor's Message and it is doubtful whether it arrives in season for this paper.

No little excitement was occasioned here among those who were so fortunate as to be in possession of a few dollars of spare cash, by the news of the failure of the Commonwealth Bank in Boston. Rumor had swelled the number broken banks to some half a dozen or more, and Boston money fell considerably below par. The Bank party here began to think that on the whole gold and silver were nearly as good for the common purposes of life as Bank bills. Their fears have somewhat subsided, and their apprehensions have been quieted by learning that only one Bank had absolutely failed.—Still it is rather a bad time to get signers to petitions for the repeal of the small bill law. Every such event tends to open the eyes of the people, and before all the Banks have resumed specie payments, we think that the Bank party will find themselves in a fearful minority. Take the most violent advocate for Bank paper and let him lose a few dollars by the failure of a Bank and it cools his zeal in the cause amazingly. The Commonwealth's Bank is reported to have had $340,000 of Bills in circulation at the time of its failure. Such facts are convincing arguments in favor of a more extensive specie basis than we possess at present. We would not destroy, but we would regulate and strengthen, and protect the people from losses.

CANADA. The proceedings of the British troops on the borders and the outrages they have committed, an account of which we have published, have occasioned much excitement throughout our country. The President in two several messages has called the attention of Congress to the subject, and a demand for immediate reparation and redress will undoubtedly be made by our Government. But what reparation can be made for the lives of our citizens butchered in cold blood, to whom the soil and flag of our country afforded no protection? The indignation of the people is justly roused, and although some federal papers are found in this country base enough to palliate such outrages, yet the sympathies of all who deserve the name of American citizens, are with the Canadian Patriots. We have no right to aid them against a nation with whom we are at peace, and we should most sincerely deprecate any measures or acts that would tend to plunge this nation in a war with England, but we may at least wish them success. We hope that the prudence and firmness of the proper authorities will prevent any rupture between the two countries, but we would prefer even war to disgrace.

We are informed that the Store of Crocker & Standish in Sumner, occupied by the latter, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night and all the goods therein consumed. We understand that the fire was discovered about three o'clock in the morning when the whole store was so wrapped in flames that nothing could be saved except the desk containing some notes and papers. The books of the Company were lost. We have not heard at what amount the loss is estimated. The goods were insured to the amount of $1000, and the Store for $250.

We learn from the Augusta Journal of Saturday Morning that the Governor was qualified on Friday afternoon. The Message was probably delivered on Saturday. We shall not be able to receive it in season for this paper. Samuel P. Benson was chosen Secretary of State, and James B Calhoon Treasurer.

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.

Mr EMERY in the Chair,

Mr SOULE presented the following order:

Ordered, That ——— with such as the House may join, be a Committee to consider the expediency of suspending or repealing the provisions of the Act, entiled an "Act to regulate Banks, by prohibiting the emission and circulation of Bank bills or notes of a small denomination," prohibiting the Banks of this State from issuing Bills of a less denomination than five dollars. The order on motion of Mr HAM was laid on the table, but was subsequently taken up on his motion, and passed; and Messrs Soule, Barnard and Ham were appointed this committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr GREENE presented the following order.

Ordered, That ——— with such as the House may join, be a committee to inquire into the expediency of so altering the Act entitled "an "Act providing for the disposition and repayment of the public money, apportioned to the State of Maine, or deposited, by the Government of the the United States," as to authorize the several cities, towns and plantations in the State to distribute the portions received by them *per capita*, among the inhabitants thereof.

The order passed, and Messrs. Greene, Belcher and Lake were appointed this committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr LAKE presented the following order.

Ordered, That the Secretary of State be requested to lay before the Board at list of all the votes (if any there be,) that have been received at his office, and not heretofore laid before the board. Passed.

On motion of Mr DUMONT, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Goodenow of Paris, presented the following Order:

Ordered, that the following be considered as one of the standing rules and orders of the House:

Each and every report of a Committee of the House shall be accompanied by a bill or resolution embracing the result to which the Committee has arrived, and there shall be one question as to the acceptance or non acceptance of the report.

Mr Goodenow presented a similar order relative to Joint Standing Committees.

The above orders were referred to the Committee on Rules and Orders.

Mr Fox of Portland, presented the petition of Moses Hale and others, inhabitants of Westbrook, to be set off to Portland. Laid on the table.

Mr Graves presented the petition of the Inhabitants of Westbrook, and all others interested in the petition of Moses Hale and others, to be set off from Westbrook, to Portland, by publishing a copy of said petition in the Advertiser, and Argus, three weeks successively, the first publication to be within ten days from the present date.

The above Order was subsequently amended on motion of Mr Hamlin, so as to send to the Senate for concurrence.

The Chair announced the following Standing Committees of the House:

On leave of Absence.—Messrs Chaplin of Waterford, Turner of Milo, Porter of Chesterville, Fuller of Bootbay, Flint of Baldwin, Frisbee of Kittery, and Hayford of Canton.

On Finance.—Messrs Fox of Portland Came of Alfred, Sheldon of Gardiner, Goodenow of Paris, McMellan of Eastport, McCrillis of Belfast, and Coburn of Bloomfield.

On Change of Names.—Messrs Pennell of New-Portland, Graves of Trenton, and Neal of Litchfield.

On County Estimates.—Messrs Carle of Hollis, Marble of Poland, Holt of Livermore, O'Brien of Warren, Smiley of Sidney, of Atkinson, and Harris of East-Machias.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs Appleton of Portland, Shapley of Elliot, Read of Phillips, Miller of Brownfield, Tobey of Athens, Weeks of Clinton, and Roberts of Guilford.

Bills in the Third Reading.—Messrs Voso of Augusta, Hamlin of Hampden, Hubbard of Wiscasset, Delesdernier of Baileyville, North of Canaan, Rawson of Rumford, and Kimball of Lebanon.

Mr Delesdernier was at his request, excused from serving on the above Committee.

On motion of Mr Sheldon, Ordred, That a Joint Select Committee, consisting of ten on the part of the House, be raised to take into consideration of the subject of our North Eastern Boundary, and report by Resolve or otherwise.

Petitions—for a repeal of the small bill law, were received and referred to the Joint Select Committee, who have the subject under consideration. Adjourn d.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19.

A petition of certain inhabitants of Paris praying to be annexed to Oxford came from the House with notice ordered and the Senate concurred.

Sundry petitions for the repeal of the small Bill Law were referred in concurrence.

The President announced the Standing Committees of the Senate as follows:

On Bills in second Reading—Messrs Ham, Woodman, Greene, Randall, Barnard, Boutelle, Belcher, Dumont, T. Robinson, Emery, Steward and Osgood.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs Mildram, Soule Woodbury, Jaques, E. Robinson, Heagan, Smart, Lake, Whipple, Higgins, Fletcher and Prince.

Joint Standing Committee on the part of the Senate.

On the Judiciary—Messrs Boutelle, Osgood and Higgins.

Literature and Literary Institutions—Messrs Ham, T. Robinson and Dumont.

Banks and Banking—Messrs Greene, E. Robinson and Prince.

Incorporations—Messrs Woodbury, Smart and Fletcher.

Division of Towns—Messrs Heagan, Emery and Jaques.

State Lands—Messrs Barnard, Woodman and Emery.

State Roads—Messrs Woodman Steward and Soule.

State Prison—Messrs E. Robinson, Mildrum and Steward.

Railroads and Canals—Messrs Randall, Belcher and Prince.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs Fletcher, Woodman and Heagan.

Interior Waters—Messrs Prince, Woodbury and Lake.

Militia—Messrs Emery, Lake and Dumont.

Agriculture—Messrs Belcher, Smart and Woodman.

Manufactures—Messrs Higgins Woodman and Barnard.

Accounts—Messrs Mildram, Prince and Fletcher.

Parishes—Messrs Soule, E. Robinson and Jaques.

Claims—Messrs Osgood, Randall and Soule.

Public Buildings—Messrs Dumont, Randall and Whipple.

Interior Fishers—Messrs Lake, Jaques and Heagan.

Military Pensions—Messrs Steward, Ham and Whipple.

Divisions and Alteration of Counties—Messrs Smart, Belcher and Osgood.

Liberty—Messrs T. Robinson and Greene.

Adj. till 2 o'clock P. M.

IN THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19.

Mr. CODMAN of Portland, from the Committee appointed on the part of the House to inform the Hon. EDWARD KENT of Bangor that he had been constitutionally elected Governor of the State of Maine for the current political year, and that the two Houses would go into Convention to administer to him the customary oaths of office, announced to the House that the Committee had discharged the duty assigned them, and that the Hon. EDWARD KENT had been pleased to signify his acceptance of the trust reposed in him, and that he would attend the Convention of the two Houses at half past two o'clock this afternoon, to take and subscribe the oaths necessary for entering on the discharge of the duties of his office.

Adj. till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON.

A message was received from the Senate proposing a convention of the two Houses in the Hall of the House of Representatives at half past two o'clock, for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect. The House concurred, and a message to that effect having been sent at half past two the senate entered the Representatives Hall.

IN CONVENTION.

The President of the Senate in the Chair.

On motion of Mr BOUTELLE of the Senate, Ordered, That a message be sent to the Governor elect informing him that the two Houses were now in Convention in the Representatives Hall, and prepared to administer to him the necessary oaths of his office; and Mr Boutelle was charged with the delivering of the message.

The Governor elect, accompanied by Col. Bachelder, Deputy Sheriff of Kennebec, the late Governor and Council, and heads of the Executive department forthwith came in and in presence of the two Houses took and subscribed the oaths of his office, which were administered by the President of the Convention.—Whereupon the Secretary of State made proclamation that Edward Kent is Governor and Commander in Chief of Maine, and that, to his legal acts as such, due obedience is to be observed.

The Convention then separated.

IN THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr HAMLIN of Hampden, Ordered, That Messrs Hamlin of Hampden, Gardiner of Waterville, Goodenow of Paris, Hondlett of Dresden, and Buxton of North Yarmouth, with such as the Senate may join, be a committee to wait on Edward Kent, Goveror of Maine, and inform him that the two Houses of the Legislature are now in session, and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Sent up for concurrence.

Agreeably to a concurrent vote, the two Houses went into Convention at 3 o'clock for the purpose of choosing seven Councillors, a Treasurer and Secretary of State, for the current political year; and Messrs Belcher, Lake and Whipple of the Senate, Dunlap, Levenseller, Allen of Oxford, Butler, and Lord of Kennebunk, were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for Councillors.

A committee, consisting of Messrs Woodman and Stewart of the Senate, and Messrs Prescott, Sawyer and Webster of the House, was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Secretary of State, and having attended to that duty, reported that the whole number of votes given in was 204

Necessary to a choice	103
Samuel P Benson has	197
Asaph R. Nichols	97

The report was accepted, and Samuel P. Benson declared duly elected Secretary of State.

A committee, consisting of Messrs Barnard and Smart of the Senate, and Messrs Craig, Delesdernier and Soule of the House, was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Treasurer of State, and having attended to that duty, reported that the whole number of votes given in was 201

Necessary to a choice	101
James B. Calhoone has	106
William Hammond	93
Scattering	2

The report was accepted, and James B. Calhoone was declared to be duly elected Treasurer of State.

The committee appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Councillors, having attended to that duty, reported the whole number of votes to be 203

Necessary to a choice	102
Daniel W. Lord has	108
Pappan Robie	106
Samuel Gray	106
Asher Hinds	101
John L. Blake	108
William Pope	108
Bushrod W Hinkley	108
Henry Hobbs	96
Dominicus Jordan	95
Josiah Merrow	95
Benjamin F. Eastman	95
Alfred Marshall	95
Stephen C. Foster	95
John Burnham	95

Scattering 16.

The Report was accepted. Whereupon, the President declared that Daniel W. Lord, Toppan Robie, Sam'l Gray, John L. Blake, Wm. Pope and Bushrod W. Hinkley, having received the requsite number of votes, were duly elected Councillors, and that there was one vacancy.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for the purpose of filling the vacancy,

On the second ballot the committee reported that the whole number of votes given in was 201

Necessary to a choice	101
Asher Hinds has	96
Alfred Marshall	87
John Otis	11
Scattering	7

The report was accepted, and the President declared there was no choice.

On motion of Mr. Tenney the convention then separated.

The House then Adj. till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Congressional Proceedings.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, information having been received of a dangerous excitement on the northern frontier of the United States, in consequence of the civil war begun in Canada, and instructions having been given to the U. S. officers on that frontier, and applications having been made to the goverors of the adjoining States to prevent any unlawful interference on the part of our citizens in the contest unfortunately commenced in the British Provinces: additional information has just been received, that notwithstanding the proclamations of the Governors of the States of New York and Vermont, exhorting their citizens to refrain from any unlawful acts within the territory of the United States; and notwithstanding the presence of the civil officers of the U. S., who, by my directions, have visited the scenes of commotion with the view of impressing the citizens with a proper sense of their duty, the excitement, instead of being appeased, is every day increasing in degree —that arms and munitions of war, and other supplies, have been procured by the insurgents in the United States—that military force, consisting, in part at least, of citizens of the United States, had been actually organized, had congregated at Navy Island, and were still in arms under the command of a citizen of the United States, and that they were constantly receiving accessions and aid:

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of laws may be maintained, and the faith of treaties observed, I MARTIN VAN BUREN, do most earnestly exhort all citizens of the United States who have thus violated their duties, to return peaceably to their respective homes; and I hereby warn them that any persons who shall compromit the neutrality of this Government by interfering in an unlawful manner with the affairs of the neighboring British Provinces, will render themselves liable to arrest and punishment under the laws of the United States, which will be rigidly enforced; and, also, that they will receive no aid or countenance from their Government into whatever difficulties they may be thrown by the violation of the laws of their country, and of the territory of a neighboring and friendly nation.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the fifth day of January, A. D. 1838, and the sixty-second year of the independence of the United States.

By the President:

JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

A SECOND MESSAGE—DEFENCE OF THE FRONTIER.

The following message was sent to the House of Representatives, (the Senate not being in session) on Monday 8th inst. upon the receipt by the President of information of the outrage committed by the British at Schlosser. After some doubt, so much of the message as relates to an appropriation was referred to committee of Ways and Means; and so much as relates to Foreign Affairs, to the Committee on that subject.

To the Senate and

House of Representatives, United States.

In the highly excited state of feeling on the northern frontier, occasioned by the disturbances in Canada, it was to be apprehended that causes of complaint might arise on the line dividing the U. S. from her Britanic Majesty's dominions. Every precaution was therefore taken on our part authorized by the existing laws, and as the troops of the provinces were embodied on the Canadian side, it was hoped that no serious violation of the rights of the U. S. would be permitted to occur. I regret, however to inform you that an outrage of a most aggravated character has been committed, accompanied by a hostile though temporary invasion of our territory, producing the strongest feelings of resentment on the part of our citizens in the neighborhood, and on the whole border line, and that the excitement previously existing has been alarmingly increased. To guard against the possible recurrence of any similar act, I have thought it indispensable to call out a portion of the militia to be posted on that frontier. The documents herewith presented to Congress, show the character of the outrage committed, the measures taken in consequence of its occurrence, and the necessity for reporting to them.

It will also be seen that the subject was immediately brought to the notice of the British minister accredited to this country, and the proper steps taken on our part to obtain the fullest information of all the circumstances leading to and attendant upon the transaction, preparatory to a demand for reparation. I ask such appropriations as the circumstances in which our country is thus unexpectedly placed require.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1838.

Tuesday, Jan. 9. In SENATE, the message of the President in relation to the late British outrage on our territory was received and referred—so much thereof as relates to an appropriation to the Committee on Finance, and the remainder to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In the HOUSE various bills were reported from the Committees.

Mr DAVEE submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House what measures, if any, have been taken by the Executive for the release of Mr Greely, a citizen of Maine, now imprisoned in the Provincial jail of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, for an alleged violation of the jurisdiction of said Province, over the territory claimed by the British Government; and also to communicate any correspondence which the Executive Department may have had with the British Government, or the Executive of Maine, as a communication of the same may be deemed by him not incompatible with the public interest.

Mr CUSHING offered the following amendment, which was agreed to:—

"And that the President of the United States be requested, if it be not in his judgment incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to this House, any correspondence or communication held between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain at different times, respecting the wardenship, occupation, or actual possession of that part of the territory of the State of Maine which is claimed by Great Britain."

The resolution, as thus amended was then agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.—In SENATE the Chair presented a report from the Secretary of War, relative to the state of defences on our Northern and Eastern frontier, accompanied by a communication from General Scott on the same subject, and other documents; ordered, with 1,500 extra copies to be printed.

[We suppose this report to contain the information called for by the resolution of Mr. Williams adopted near the close of the special session.]

Canadian News.

EVENTS ON THE FRONTIER—FURTHER DETAILS.

The story at Buffalo on the 31st ult. was that the British had landed on Grand Island—three hundred men were sent from Buffalo to repulse them. It was subsequently ascertained that the report of the landing was untrue.

In a correspondence between the U. S. District Attorney and Col. McNab, of a date prior to the the attack on the steamboat, the latter gave the most positive assurance that no man under his command should appear on the American soil in hostile guise, and furthermore, authorized the American authorities to treat any British subject who should do so, as an outlaw.

The funeral of Durfee (killed on board the Caroline) was attended on the 31st by upwards of 2000 persons. Prayers and appropriate addresses were made.

A gentleman who left Schlosser at 5 o'clock on Saturday, 30th ult. gives information at Buffalo that an officer left Chippewa on Friday for Toronto, for the purpose of obtaining the consent of Gov. Head to attack Navy Island on Monday night.

The Rochester Democrat of the 1st says—"There was a large meeting at Lewiston on Saturday evening. The militia were gathering on Sunday morning.

There were 100 under arms at Lockport, at 10 o'clock, on Sunday, and they were considerably augmenting. They were to proceed to Chippewa.

In every town between Buffalo and this city, the most intense excitement prevails. At an hour's notice 10,000 men could be marched to the frontier to defend honor, property and life."

Gov. Head was at Lundy's Lane on the 30th Dec. with not far from 4000 men and 300 Indians he is said to have spirited both lakes and to have collected over 100 boats to attack Navy Island. The amount of force on the Island is given as 1000 men and twenty-two pieces of artillery and abundance of ammunition. It was calculated that an exchange of Indian presents might take place between the parties on New Year's day.

It is said that 400 men passed on to Navy Island on Saturday morning, where fighting blood was started by the audacious aggressions at Schlosser.

The meeting at Albany, on Thursday, was very large and animated. It is estimated that between five and six thousand persons were present, and thousands were in the Park, unable to gain admission. The Mayor of the city presided. The meeting subsequently adjourned to the Park, where eloquent speeches were made and resolutions passed, the character of which may be inferred from the subjoined specimens:—

Resolved, That, acknowledging the obligations of neutrality on our own part, we also insist upon their fulfilment on the part of others, and avow our most solemn conviction, that full and ample satisfaction and atonement should be insisted upon for the recent lawless and cold blooded murder of our unarmed citizens, and the destruction of American property by a British armed force at Schlosser in this State; and that we pledge ourselves to sustain the government of our country in enforcing any satisfaction promptly and at all and every hazard.

Resolved, That in conformity with the principles of our government, and a full appreciation of the weighty interests involved in, and the peculiar difficulties arising out of, the present state of our western frontier, we respectfully recommend to the Executive and Legislature of this State, to take immediate measures both to repel aggression and maintain a strict neutrality.

A committee was organized to receive contributions for the relief of the Canadians in distress.

Important from Washington.—The Canadas—Message from the President—Preservation of Neutrality, &c. We extract the following sketch of the proceedings of Congress on Friday Jan. 5, from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Saturday afternoon:—

A message was received from the President of the United States declaring that the existing laws had been found insufficient to guard against the hostile invasion of the Canadian territory by citizens of the United States. The laws were sufficient to puntsh such offences after they had been committed; but not to prevent the perpetration of them.

The President, therefore, asked the attention of Congress to the defects in the laws; and requested that the Executive might be clothed with authority to prevent acts calulated to disturb the peace of the country, and involve us in difficulties with a foreign nation, and he recommended an immediate revision of the existing laws, and the passage of such additional enactments, as Congress might think expedient and necessary, to prevent the invasion of the territory of a nation with whom we are at peace, either by our own citizens or others subjected to the control of this government.

The President also communicated a despatch from the Marshal of the Northern District of New York, giving an account of various disturbances on the frontier.

The message having been read, Mr Clay rose to express the great satisfaction he felt at the character of this message. No spectacle, he said, was more unworthy of a free people professing to abide by their constitution and laws, than that presented by the papers before the Senate, of the nation at peace and the people at war.

He was followed by Messrs. Calhoun, Davis, and others, who all expressed similar sentiments, when Mr Benton arose and said that the military committee, of which he is chairman, have now under consideration some measures which will enable the executive the better to carry into effect the existing laws for suppressing disturbances, and preserving order.

One of these measures proposed an increase of the peace military establishment; and the communication now made by the President would undoubtedly be an additional reason to induce that committee to report at as early a day as possible.

The message was then referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Annexation of Texas.—Mr Preston moved that his resolution, for annexing Texas to the Union, be now taken up and made the order of the day for Wendesday next, but after some conversation, he agreed to withdraw it for the present, and said he would bring it in again on the first Monday in February.

Mr Calhoun's resolutions were then taken up, and the question being on the adoption of an amendment to the third resolution offered by Mr Allan yesterday, providing that the resolutions should not be held to injure freedom of speech and the right of petition, in was carried, yaes 32, nays 14.

Mr Norris then took the flour, and was, last addressing the Senate against the resolution.

The House of Representatives was engaged up to the time the Express Mail left, principally in the reception of reports from committees.

FROM CANADA.—Nothing decisive had taken place on the Frontier. The report that a force was collecting near Fort Malden is confirmed by the Erie Observer of the 9th, which mentions that a large force was organizing on the Island of Bois Blanc, near the mouth of Detroit river, and in front of Malden.

Col. Sutherland, who was recruiting in Cleveland, Ohio, raising volunteers, was said to be with them.

About two hundred American militia are encamped on Grand Island.

The editor of the Rochester Democrat who has passed some days requenly on Navy Island, writes from Niagara Falls, under date of the 9th inst. as follows:

"The next important news you hear, will be that the Navy Island Patriots have obtained a strong foot hold in Canada. Things are in proper process to effect such a result, and when it is effected, it will not be long before a signal victory will be achieved."

Extract from the correspondence of the Journal of Commerce, written at Niagara Falls on the 9th inst:—

"The Patriots are assembling again in the western districts, and it is understood the Van Rensselaer intends to effect ajunction with them soon. We are to have a strong armed force stationed all the way from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie all winter, that the inhaitants on the frontier may be safe."

From the correspondency of the Rochester Democrat:

"During the firing Saturday night, some good shots were made by the tories. One ball struck within ten feet of Van Rensselaer, and another appeared altogether too willing to scrape an acquaintance with McKenzie. But neither the one or the other, or any one else on the Island, were injured."

It is considered quite certain that it was the intention of the royalists to have attacked the Island on Sunday morning—but that the plan was frustrated by the refusal of McNabb's troops to embark in the expedition.

It is reported that Gov. Head, who at first expressed disapprobation of the outrage at Schlosser, now justifies it, and that he has made assurances to the parties concerned that they shall not be surrendered to answer to our laws.

A young man man namod Beebe, who had incautiously exposed himself on Navy Island, was killed on Thursday, by a cannon shot from the Canada shore. This is the first death which has occurred on the Island.

It is reported that McNabb and the celebrated Maj. Kirby have resigned their commands.

From the National Intelligencer of Thursday.

Disastrous News from Florida.

The following, by the express mail of yesterday, are all the particulars that have reached us.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 6, 1838.

From Capt. Mills, of the steamer Camden, arrived this morning, we learn that on the 28th ult. between Peas Creek and the Big Cypress swamp, a small party of Indians were seen and pursued, and when the pursuing party reached the hammock, the Indians were discovered in great force, and a severe contest immediately ensued, in which twenty-eight of our gallant troops were killed, and one hundred and eleven wounded. Among the killed are Col. Thompson, Capt. Van Swearingen, Lieut. Brook, and Lieut. Center, all of the army, and Col. Gentry, Capt. Andrews, and Lieut. Walker, volunteers, wounded. Col. Gentry has since died.

The loss of the Indians not ascertained, but presumed to be large. A few days previous, General Jesup captured 27 Indians near Fort Lane.

This news is confirmed by the following extract of a letter received from Black Creek, January 2, 1838.

An express reached here this morning, in forty hours from Tampa Bay, bringing intelligence of a battle having been fought between the Seminoles under Sam Jones and Alligator, and the regular force under Col. Z. Taylor, 1st Infantry. Both parties must have fought with the most determined bravery. We have met with a severe loss,—Lieut. Col. Thompson, Capt. Van Swearingen, and Lieutenants Center and Brooks, killed, Capt. Geo. Andrews, and Lieut. Walker severely wounded; Col. Gentry, of the Missouri volunteers, mortally wounded—since dead. Killed and wounded 139; say 111 wounded, and 28 killed. The loss of the Indians we have not ascertained, but they were completely cut up.

From the North Star [Danville Vermont.]

BRITISH OUTRAGE.

Perhaps a more cold-blooded deed of savage form city cannot be found in the annals of history, than the one recorded in our columns this day, perpetrated by the British forces in Canada upon our innocent, defenceless citizens in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline at Schlosser. It equals to cruelty the treatment some unfortunate ships, crews have received at the hands of barbarians on the cannibal islands of the south seas. It gives a tangible form, as large as life, to the full spirit of despotism, whose "tender mercy is cruelty."—Who—having under the denomination of this infernal spirit which is infused thought the whole body politic of the Cannadian Royalists—would not adopt the motto, "*Liberty or Death*," and act accordingly?

Our government will undoubtedly demand prompt redress; they will demand the murderers—and if not given up, without the delay of diplomatic finesse, is it not more than probable that our citizens will take summary redress? No occurrence since the days of the American Revolution, has produced so great, so general excitement. The Yankee Lion is aroused from his lair, and nothing will satisfy the people but speedy and just retribution.

In our opinion, the Canadians have more cause of complaint than the American Colonists, had before the Declaration of Independence. They are taxed without their consent, without being represented. The fruits of their industry are filched from them to support in luxury lordly nabobs, appointed to office by the crown, and a dissolute priesthood. They are groaning under the fraud and oppression of corrupt magistrates—Justice is but a mere name, and the trial by jury a mockery. They are kept, as much as possible, in ignorance; and are deprived of every political right worth possessing. They are entitled to their freedom—to the right of self government—by every dictate of justice human and divine, and we believe the outrage at Schlossar will accelerate the accomplishment of the valuable object.

From the Boston Statesman.

Here is an extract which partially indicates that the Govenor has embraced some of the doctrines maintained by the democratic party in regard to Banks:

"I respectfully submit to the consideration of the Legislature, whether the present be not a favorable season for the introduction of some amendments into our banking system. It cannot be denied, that the sound principles of banking have been widely departed from, and that a mode of establishing and conducting banks has grown up, abusive and dangerous in the extreme. In its proper understanding, a bank is an institution designed to facilitate the operations of trade, by short loans in aid of business transactions. The stockholders in such an institution, should be men who have surplus monied capital, which they are desirous of employing in operations of this kind, by which the public is greatly benefitted. At the present day too many bank charters have been obtained, not by those who have money to lend, but by those who wish to borrow. These institutions are sometimes put into operation with a gross evasion of the law, if not in direct violation of it. Where no such abuses as these take place, there is yet reason to fear, that too much of the business of banks, as administered in many cases, consists of loans made for a length of time, for objects, and on a kind of security, foreign to the true principles of banking, and dangerous to the community."

"Such is the looseness of the persent system of granting bank charters, the Governor avers, that a case has been brought to his knowledge of two distinct sets of directors and stockholders, claiming to be organised as a bank, under one and the same charter.

☞No business of interest was transacted in either branch of the Legislature yesterday.

In Senate the opinion of the Judges was received. It is against both of the contending parties. It decides that the Legislature cannot go behind the returns in case of "*fraud or mistake*" but only in case of *perjury*. If this opinion is acceded to by the Legislature, the report of the Gubernatorial Committee *cannot be accepted*—for that report is based upon the principle of going behind the returns in cases where fraud is suggested or alleged, but not in case of mistake. What the result of *correcting* the report, according to the principles laid down by the Justices, would be, we are unable to say.—Augusta Age.—Jan. 17th, 1838.

DIED.

In this town, Jan. 16, George Ryerson, Jr. aged 37.

In Jay, 11th inst. Clarinda daughter of Maj. Francis Lawrence, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the 24th day of February next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store of E. C. Bean in Bethel, all the right, title and interest which John B. Gossom has to redeem the farm with the Buildings thereon, situated in said Bethel, being fifty-four acres off of the south end of a Lot of land supposed to be Lot numbered nine; and being the same Land and Buildings now occupied by said Gossom. The same being under Mortgage to Samuel Gossom. Further particulars made known at the place of sale.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, Jan. 16, 1838. 3w22

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of JACOB LUDDEN, late of Canton in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 28th day of November last are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend for that purpose at the office of Henry Farewell, Esq. in Dixfield, on the last Saturdays of February, March and May next, at one o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ISAAC N. STANLEY, } Comr's.
TIMOTHY LUDDEN, }

Jan. 8th, 1838. 3w12

Advertisement.

BE it known to all, that I, the subscriber, have relinquished to my son Elhaman Winchester Greenwood, the remainder of his time during his minority, and do hereby authorize him to negotiate for himself, recieve pay for his earnings and give discharges therefor; he having no claims on me for his support.

JOHN GREENWOOD.

Witness: S. F. BROWN.

Hebron, Dec. 11, 1837. 3w22

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have this day sold to my son Alden Cushman his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with powers to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

ELEAZER CUSHMAN.

Oxford, January 22, 1838. 3w22

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Nahum B. Morse late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, to represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 18th day of September last, are allowed for said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at the dwelling house of Moses F. Kimball in said Rumford, on Monday the 5th day of February and Monday the 5th day of March, 1838, from two to six o'clock P. M on each of said days.

FRANCIS CUSHMAN.
MOSES F. KIMBALL.

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Elbridge Stearns late of Jay deceased, representes insolvent hereby give notice that six months from the 2d day of January, A.D. 1838, have been allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us at James Starr's office in said Jay, on the second Monday of February and the first Monday of June next, from one to four o'clock P. M.—Dated this third day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

ARUNA HOLMES,
JOHN ROWELL.

CAUTION!!

THIS is to caution all persons from purchasing the Notes of hand given by us individually for twenty five dollars each and interest, running to Oliver Marble of Poland, payable one year from about the second day of June last;—we not having received the value therefor,—shall not pay the same.

WM. F. GOODNOW.
CYRUS THAYER.

Norway, Jan. 8, 1838. 3w 22

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Democrat, a few cords of dry hard wood. Also a few cords of fine Hemlock Bark. Likewise—Wheat, Rye, Oats Corn, &c. and CASH. tfoutpotp19

Wheat Premium Blanks.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

All orders promtly attended to.

Sept 26, 1837.

habit.—Cincin. News.

"THE DARK QUESTION."—This is the appellation given by the Richmond Enquirer to the abolition agitations. It concludes a brief article on the subject as follows:—

The whole horizon, indeed, is deepening with gloom on this subject. Mr Morris's resolutions are founded upon a series of miserable sophisms—but they deserve more attentian than we can affore them to day. Is it possible that the miserable Fanatics of the North, and their misguided advocates on the floor of Congress, can consent to jeopardize the most glorious fabric of government, which the world has ever seen—and the interests of the most prosperous country under the sun, in such a man crusade! What comparison is there between the interests, which both sections have at stake in this agitating question? To us it is vital—with them it is the agitation of Fanatics alone, who have no immediate interests at stake. The safety of hearts and families is ultimately at issue. We do not disturb the North—But it is her bigots who disturb us. In the name of our blessed Union, we call upon the wise and unimpassioned citizens of the North, to interpose and save our country from agitation—distraction—perhaps disunion itself.

THE MESSAEG. The following is the Message sent to Congress on the 5th by the President, in relation to the disturbances on the Northern Frontier:—

To the Senete and House of Representatives of the United States:

Recent experience on the southern boundary of the United States, and the events now daily occurring on our northern frontier, have abundantly shown that the existing laws are insufficient to guard agains the hostile invasion, from the United States, of the territory of friendly and neighboring nations.

The laws in force provide sufficient penalties for the punishment of such offences, after they have been committed, and provided the parties can be found; but the Executive is powerless in many cases to prevent the commission of them, even when in possession of ample evidence of an intention on the part of evil-disposed persons to violate our laws.

Your attention is called to this defect in our legislation. It is apparent that the Executive ought to be clothed with adequete power effectually to restrain all persons within our jurisdiction from the commission of acts of this character. They tend to disturb the peace of the country, and inevitably involve the Government in perplexing controversies with foreign powers. I recommend a careful revision of all the laws now in force, and such additional enactments as many be necessary to vest in the Executive full power to prevent injuries being inflicted upon neighboring nations by the unauthorized and unlawful acts of citizens of the U. States, or other persons who may be within our jurisdiction, and subject to our control.

In illustration of these views, and to show the necessity of an early action on the part of Congress, I submit herewith a copy of a letter received from the Marshall of the northern district of New York, who had been directed to repair to the frontier, and take all authorized measures to secure the faithful execution of existing laws.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, January 5, 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the tenth day of February next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Capt. John Harris of Bethel, in said County, (viz) all the right in equity which Ezra T. Russell of Bethel in said County, trader, has to redeem a certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated on Bethel Hill, so called, in said County, being the same stand where the said Russell now lives, mortgaged to James Walker of Bethel in said County, Esquire—Further particulars and terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, Dec. 15, 2837. 3w20

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public auction at the Inn of Capt John Harris in Bethel, on Saturday the tweuty seventh day of January next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, viz: all the right in equity of redemption which Cyrus Cole of Greenwood in said County, yeoman, has to redeem his homestead farm situated in Greenwood in said county, mortgaged to one Thomas Crocker, of Paris in said county, Esquire, for security of the sum of about one hundred and twenty dollars. Further particulars and terms of sale to be made known at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, December 8, 1837. 3w18

Wanted Immediately.

THE subscriber wishes to obtain eight Girls to learn the Tailoring Business, to whom good encouragement will be given. JOHN CASEY.

Norway-Village, Dec. 1837. 20

FOUND in the road near South Paris, on the 27th of December last, a Meal Bag containing several articles bed clothing. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

LEVI BARBOUR.

South Paris, Jan. 5th, 1838. 21

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

County of Oxford to Job Prince Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.

1837 March 29.	To one day to appoint agents to take the census in the unincorporated Townships in said County, pursuant to an Act of March 8th, 1837.	3,00
	Travel from Turner to Paris & home, 34 miles.	2,40
May 2.	To travel from Turner to Brownfield on Pet. of Daniel Bean and als. 55 miles.	5,50
	To one day viewing on said Pet.	3,00
" 8.	To travel from Brownfield to Hiram and back to Brownfield on Pet. of Joseph Brown and als. being a joint view with Cumberland Commissioners 15 miles.	1,50
	To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet.	9,00
" 8.	To one day hearing the parties and adjudicating on Pet. of Daniel Bean and als.	3,00
" 10.	To travel from Brownfield to Moses Hutchins' Jr. in Lovel on Pet. of Wm. Lebarron and als. 16 miles.	1,60
	To three days viewing hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet.	9,00
" 13.	To travel from said Hutchin's to Bassett's Tavern in Lovel on Pet. of James Walker and als. 2 miles.	1,20
	To ½ day on said Pet.	1,50
	To travel home to Turner 40 miles.	4,00
	½ day assessing Tax on Township No. 6.	1,50
June 13.	To travel from Turner to Zury Robinson's in Sumner on Pet. of John Moulton and als. 14 ms.	1,40
	To three days viewing hearing the parties and locating on said Pet.	9,00
	To travel from David W. Corlis' in Sumner home,	1,10
	To 4 days making plans and reports.	12,00
		$69,70

JOB PRINCE.

OXFORD, ss: June 22, 1837. Personally appeared Job Prince and made oath that the within account by him subscribed, is true as to time and and charges, and as to distance according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson Dr.
1837 For services as County Commissioner.

March 28.	To travel from Brownfield to Paris Court House and home, 72 miles.	7,20
" 29.	To one day appointing agents to take the census in unincorporated places in said County.	3,00
May 2.	To travel from my house to Zuck, Miller's in Brownfield and home, twice on pet. of Daniel Bean & others, 10 miles.	1,00
	To 2 days attendance on said pet.	6,00
" 8.	To travel from Brownfield to John Kimball's in Hiram and home on pet. of Joseph Brown and others, on a joint view with Cumberland County Commissioners, 20 miles.	
	To 3 days attendance on said petition.	2,00
" 10.	To travel from Brownfield to Moses Hutchins' Jr. in Lovel on pet. of Wm. Lebarron and others, 14 miles.	9,00
	To three days attendance on said Pet.	1,40
" 13.	To travel from Moses Hutchins' Jr. to Joseph Bassett's in Lovell and home on Pet. of James WalkerJr. and others, 15 miles, and ½ days attendance.	9,00
June 12.	To travel from Brownfield to Zury Robinson's in Sumner and home on pet. of John Moulton & others, 98 miles.	9,80
" 13 & 14.	To 1 2-3 days attendance on said pet.	5,00
		$56,40

ABEL GIBSON.

OXFORD, ss: June 22, 1837. Personally appeared Abel Gibson and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed, is true as to time and charges, and as to distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to John Hearsey Dr.
1837. For services as County Commissioner.

March 29.	To one day at Paris to appoint agents to take the census in unincorporated places in said County	
	To travel to and from Paris 40 miles.	3,00
April 2.	To travel to Carthage and home to carry papers to Freeman Ellis Agent, 24 miles.	4,00
May 2.	To travel from home to Brownfield on pet. of Daniel Bean and als. 58.	2,00
	To one day viewing on said pet.	5,80
" 8.	To travel from Brownfield to Hiram on pet. of Joseph Brown & als. 7½ miles.	3,00
	To 3 days viewing and hearing the parties jointly with the Commissioners of Cumberland Co.	,75
	To travel from Hiram to Brownfield, 7½ miles.	9,00
" 8.	To hearing the parties on pet. of Daniel Bean and als. and adjudicating on same one day.	,75
" 10.	To travel from Brownfield to Moses Hutchins' Jr. in Lovel on pet. of Wm. Labarron and als. 16 miles.	3,00
	To three days viewing, hearing the parties, &c. on said pet.	1,60
	To travel from said Hutchins' to Bassetts in Lovell, 2 miles, on pet. of James Walker.	9,00
" 13.	To ½ day on said pet.	,20
	To travel home on said pet. 43 miles.	1,50
	To ½ day assessing Tax on township No. 6.	4,30
June 13.	To travel from home to Zury Robinson's in Sumner, on pet. of John Moulton & als. 10 ms.	1,50
	To three days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet.	1,00
	To travel from David W. Corlis' home on said pet. 12 miles.	9,00
		1,20
		$60,60

JOHN HEARSEY

OXFORD, ss: June 22, 1837. Personally appeared John Hearsey and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to time, charges, and as to distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Job Prince Dr.
1837. For services as County Commissioner.

July 4.	To travel from Turner to Denmark and home on pet. of Committee of town of Denmark, 90 ms.	9,000
	To two days viewing, hearing the parties &c.	6,00
Sept. 12.	To travel from Turner to Rumford on pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. 30 miles.	3,00
	To two days viewing, hearing the parties.	6,00
" 15.	To travel from Andover to Bethel on pet. of James Walker and als. 18 miles.	1,8
	To four days hearing parties and locating.	12,00
	To 5½ days viewing, hearing parties and locating on pet. of Frederick Coburn and als,	16,50
" 25.	To travel from Greenwood to Paris and back to Greenwood to adjourn, on pet. of Committee of town of Paris and ½ day.	3,10
" 26.	To travel from Noble's Corner in Norway to Eleazer Dunham Jr's. in Paris on pet. of Committee of the town of Paris 10 miles.	1,00
	To viewing and hearing the parties 3½ days.	10,50
	To travel from said Dunham's home 22 miles.	2,20
Oct. 3.	To travel from Turner to Baldwin and back on pet. of Ephraim Flint and als. being a joint view with Cumberland Commissioners, 128 miles.	12,80
	To 1½ day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet.	4,50
" 10.	To travel from Turner to Buckfield and home on pet. of Isaac Chase and als. 16 miles.	1,60
	To one day viewing, hearing the parties.	3,00
" 11.	To travel from Turner to Jay on pet. of N. Crafts and als.	2,00
	to one day viewing on said petition.	3,00
" 12.	To travel from Jay to Rumford on pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. being an adjourned meeting, 22 miles.	2,20
	To 1½ day viewing and adjudicating on said pet.	4,50
	To travel home 30 miles.	3,00
" 16.	To travel from Turner to S. Paris on pet. of a committee of the town of Paris, being an adjourned meeting.	2,00
	To two days viewing and adjudicating on said pet.	6,00
" 18.	To travel from S. Paris to David Morrill's in Sumner, on pet. of said Morrill and als. 13 miles.	1,30
	To three days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said pet.	9,00
	To one day locating on pet. of Isaac Chase and als. and closing up Reports.	3,00
	To travel from Jona. Buck's in Buckfield home.	1,00
" 24.	To travel from Turner to Flagstaff mills in the County of Somerset on pet. of Joshua Gaslin and als. being a joint view with Somerset Commissioners, 85 miles.	8,50
	To 3½ days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet.	10,50
	To travel home 85 miles.	8,50
	" one day making Reports and plans.	3,00
		$160,50

The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.

JOB PRINCE.

Oxford, ss: Nov. 22, 1837. Sworn to
Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson Dr.
1837. For services as County Commissioner.

To travel from Brownfield to Samuel Gibson's in Denmark and home on pet. of Samuel Gibson & als. 16 miles.

July 6.	To 2 days services on said pet.	1,60
Sept.	To travel from Brownfield to Jos. Hall's in Rumford on pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. 57 miles.	6,00
" 13.	To 2 days attendance on said petition, and adjourned.	5,70
	To travel from Andover Corner to James Walker's in Bethel 18 miles, on pet. of James Walker	6,00
" 16.	To 4½ days attendance on said pet.	1,80
" 20.	To 6 days attendance on pet. of Frederick Coburn and als.	18,50
	To travel from David Noyes' in Norway to Eleazer Dunham's Jr. in Paris on pet. of John Porter and als. and home 46 miles—adjourned.	18,00
	To travel from Brownfield to Paris Cape agreeable to adjournment 33 miles.	4,60
" 26	To 7 days attendance on said pet.	3,30
Oct.	To travel from Brownfield to Richard Fitch in Baldwin and home, on pet. of Ephraim Flint & others, being a joint view with Cumberland Commissioners, 25 miles.	21,00
" 3.	to 1½ days attendance on said pet.	2,60
	" travel from Brownfield to Bridgham's tavern in Buckfield on pet. of Isaac Chase and others, 43 miles.	4,50
" 10.	to 2 days attendance on said petition.	4,30
	" travel from Buckfield to Jay hill on pet. of Nathan Crafts and als. 18 miles, and one days attendance on said pet.	6,00
	to travel from Jay hill to Jos. Hall's in Rumford on pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. agreeable to adjournment, and from said Halls home 88 ms.	4,80
" 12.	to 1½ days attendance on said pet.	8,80
	to travel from Paris Cape to David Morrill's in Sumner, on pet. of David Morrill and others 13 miles.	4,50
" 18.	to three days attendance on said pet.	1,30
	to travel from Brownfield to Flagstaff mills on the the Dead River in Somerset Co. on pet. of Joshua Gaslin and als. being a joint view with Somerset Co. Commissioners, 86 miles.	9,00
" 24.	to 3½ days attendance on said pet.	8,60
	to travel from said Flagstaff home 128 miles.	10,50
		12,80
		$159,10

The foregoing account is true as to time and to distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.

ABEL GIBSON.

Oxford, ss: Nov. 2, 1737. Sworn to, Before me,
J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to John Hearsey Dr.
1837. For services as County Commissioner.

July 5.	To travel to Denmark and home on pet. of Committee of Denmark 100 miles.	10 00
	to 2 days on same.	6,00
Sept. 13.	to travel to Joseph Hulls in Rumford on pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. 16 miles.	1,60
	to 2 days on same.	6,00
" 16.	to travel from Andover to James Walker's in Bethel on pet. of James Walker and als.	1,80
	to 4 days on pet. of James Walker and als.	12,00
" 20.	to 6 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on pet. of Fred. Coburn and als.	18,00
" 26.	to travel from David Noyes' in Norway to E. Dunham's in Paris on pet. of John Porter & als. Committee of Paris, 9 miles.	,90
	to 5 days on said pet. before adjournment.	15,00
Oct. 3.	to travel from said Paris to Baldwin on pet. of Ephraim Flint and als. 48 miles.	4,80
	to 1½ days viewing, hearing parties and locating on same.	4,50
	to travel from Hiram home on same, 66 miles.	6,60
" 10.	to travel to Buckfield on pet. of Isaac Chase and als. 15 miles.	1,50
	to one day on same viewing and hearing parties.	3,00
	to travel to Jay on same, 18 miles.	1,80
" 11.	to one day on pet. of Nathan Crafts, by adjournment.	3,00
	to travel from Jay home, 6 miles.	,60
" 12.	to travel from home to Joseph Hall's in Rumford and back, on pet. of Lyman Rawson, by adjournment, 32 miles.	3,20
	to 1½ day on same.	4,50
" 16.	to travel from home to S. Paris on pet. of John Porter and als. 22 miles.	2,20
	to 2 days on same on adjournment.	6,00
" 18.	to travel from S. Paris to David Morrill's in Sumner, on pet. of David Morrill et als. 13 miles.	1,30
	to travel from Jona. Bucks home on same, 16 ms.	1,60
	to three days viewing and hearing the parties.	9,00
" 24.	to travel from home to Flagstiff on Dead river and home again on pet. of Joshua Gaslin and als 140 miles.	14,00
	to 3½ days on same.	10,00
		$149,40

The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged, according to my best knowledge and belief.

JOHN HEARSEY.

Oxford, ss: Nov. 2, 1837. Sworn to before me,
J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Oxford, ss: County Commissioner's Court.
June Term, A. D. 1837.

Job Prince,	travel 40 miles	$4,	attendance 3 days	$9	13,00
Abel Gibson,	" 90 "	$9	" 3 "	$9	18,00
John Hearsey	" 40 "	$4	" 3 "	$9	13,00

October Term, A. D. 1837.

Job Prince,	travel 40 miles	$4,	attendance 3 days	$9	13,00
Abel Gibson,	" 90 "	$9,	" 3 "	$9	18,00
John Hearsey,	" 40 "	$4,	" 3 "	$9	13,00

The foregoing accounts were severally *examined, audited* and *amount* certified by the County Attorney and Clerk agreeably to the Statute, and are truly copied by

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
Co. of Oxford, Dec. 26, 1847.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on sundry Executions, the same having been previously attached on the writs, and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of O. S. Coffran in Waterford in said County on Monday the fifteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity that Sumner Stone has in and to redeem a parcel of real estate situate in the upper Village, so called, in said Waterford, being the same premises that are now occupied by Oliver S. Coffran for a tavern, and being the same premises that said Stone conveyed to Daniel Brown, Esq. by mortgage deed, dated the sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, to secure the payment of fifteen hundred dollars, payable one fourth in three months; one fourth in one year; one fourth in two years; and one fourth in three years from the date of said mortgage deed, with interest annually. Also taken as above and will be sold at the same time and place, at Public Vendue, all the right in equity that said Stone has in and to a certain farm situate in the easterly part of said Waterford, being the same farm that said Stone conveyed by mortgage deed to William G. Whitney, Esq. dated the thirteenth day of June A. D. 1832, to secure the payment of seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars, payable in two years with interest annually. Reference being had to the above mentioned deeds for a more particular description of both said parcels of land

SAMUEL PLUMMER, Deputy Sheriff.

Waterford, Dec. 13. 1837. 3w18

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of Nehemiah C Rice, in Brownfield, on the twenty-third day of January next, A. D. 1838, at ten o'clock A. M. all the right in equity which John Folsom of Brownfield, in said county has (or had in the month of May last, being the time the attachment was made on the writ) in and to redeem the following described real estate, to wit: a part of a lot of land situated in said Brownfield, described in the deed as being "the northerly half of a lot numbered thirty-six, which lies on the westerly side of the county road leading from Fryeburg to Porter, and adjoining land owned by Elisha Cotton, Jr, on the south, and land owned by John Wentworth on the west, containing about thirty acres more or less, reserving three acres that Abel Gibson deeded off from the west side, to John Wentworth, which was conveyed to James Steel by the said John. Folsom by deed bearing date the 20th September 1834, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds Vol. 16, page 135 Further particulars made known at time and place of sale.

JOSHUA B. OSGOOD, Deputy Sheriff.

Fryeburg, Dec. 18, 1837. 3w19

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Store of Elisha Pettingill, in Livermore, in said County, on Monday the fifteenth day of January A. D. 1838, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption which Levi Lyford has in and to the following parcel of real estate, viz: being the homestead farm on which the said Levi Lyford now lives in said Livermore, and is part of lot numbered ten on the east side of the Androscoggin river, in said town, and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the northwest corner of said lot, thence southerly half the width of said lot, thence easterly the same width, far enough to contain fifty acres, thence north to the original north line of said lot, thence west to the first mentioned bounds, containing fifty acres more or less, and one other tract or parcel of land situated in said Livermore on the east side of said river, being the north half of the westerly half of lot numbered fifty, containing fifty acres more or less, and all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption, which the said Levi Lyford had in said premises on the 21st day of June A. D. 1837, when the same was attached upon the original Writ Said parcels of land being under mortgage to Joseph Lyford by deed dated the tenth day of April A. D. 1835, to which deed reference may be had. LEE STRICKLAND, Deputy Sheriff

Livermore, December, 16, 1837 3w18

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the twenty-second day of January next, 1838, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Store of Jeremiah Howe, 2d, in Norway Village, all the right in equity of redemption which Josiah Black has to redeem acertain tract or parcel of land, situated in Holmes, so called, in said County, and being lot numbered seven in the third range of lots, in said Holmes, according to the survey of James Emes and Silas Thurlow, and containing two hundred acres, more or less, being the same which he had on the eighteenth day of July last, when the same was attached on the original writ, and the same being mortgaged to William Reed, by deed dated June 18, 1833, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars and interest.

ASA THAYER, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.

Norway, Dec. 18, 1837. 4w19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public auction on Saturday the tenth day of February next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Capt. John Harris of Bethel in said County, all the right in equity which William Farwell of said Bethel, yeoman, has to redeem his homstead farm on which he now lives, & other lands thereunto adjoining, situated in said Bethel, the same having been mortgaged to Timothy J. Carter, of Paris, in said County, Esquire. Further particulars, and terms of sale to be made known at the time and place of sale. AARON CROSS, Dept. Sh'ff.

Bethel, Dec 15, 1837. 3w20

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 20th day of January 1838, at ten of the clock P. M. at the Inn of Simeon C. Gleason, in Mexico, all the right in equity which John I. Cross has of redeeming the Farm and Buildings which he now occupies, situated in Mexico, the same having been attached on original writ.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sh'ff.

Mexico, Dec. 5th 1837. 3w18

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Executions and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 20th day of January A. D. 1838 at one of the clock P. M. all the right in equity which John Smith, Jr. has of redeeming the farm which his father now occupies, situated in the town of Mexico, the same having been attached on original writ.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sh'ff.

Mexico, Dec, 5th, 1837. 3w19

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

WILLIAM FOSTER, Administrator on the estate of Nathan Foster, Jr. late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the sixth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

8w16 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

EEWARD BLAKE, Administrator of the estate of Abiah Hine, late of Hartford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the sixth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

16 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WALTER LESLEY,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Junior.

Paris, January 2, 1838. *22

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

ON the petition of Perez T. Record, Executor of the estate of Joseph Smith late of Hebron in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and fifty one dollars and eighty cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

8w8 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Paris, Me. January 1, 1838.

Andrews Edward	Macomber Hannah
Blake Joseph	May Seth
Blake Mary A.	Noble Daniel
Blanchard Josiah	Osgood James
Brett Martin	Prince Thomas
Bartlett Nathan	Rogers Edmund
Chandler Abel 2,	Ramsdell Winslow 2
Cole Josiah	Robinson Preston
Daniels John 2	Swan Moses
Durell Isaac	Stowell J. B.
Deering Ether	Skillings Robert
Emery Nicholas	Tobie Lucy
Foles Billings	Whittemore Isaiah
Fuller Nathaniel F.	Woodbury Charles
Hall Abijah Jr	Winslow Luther P.
Libby Nathaniel	Walker Joseph
Lebaron Jane	Wolcott John

G. W. MILLETT, P. M,

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

JOEL B. THAYER, Administrator of the estate of Moses Dudley late of Paris in said county, deceased having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

21 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

AMOS PERLY,

late of Canton, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to REUEL WASHBURN.

Livermore, January 2, 1838. 21

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JACOB MERRILL,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to AARON SOULE.

Turner, January 2, 1838. * 21

Saddle & Harness Making,
Chaise Trimming, &c.

SM. NEWHALL having taken the stand formerly occupied by W Leslie, at South Paris, would respectfully invite a share of public patronage.

Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Whips, Whiplashes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. constantly on hand, and for sale, cheap for Cash or Produce.

January 1. 1838 tf20

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice that the connexion in business heretofore existing between them under the firm of ALFRED ANDREWS, &Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm by note or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

ALFRED ANDREWS,
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.

Paris, Dec. 8, 1837. 18

Consumption!
DR. REALFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS

HAVE, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain the Side, Spiting of Blood, Chilliness and Shiverings that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally, become one of the most popular medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy had failed, and persons had given themselves up in despair of a cure.

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and, give to it, a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfort.

Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours.

***Although, (says a person, speaking of these pills,) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an Asthmatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs,) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds that nothing gives her relief which Relfe's Asthmatic Pills do!—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds or thousands. The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact to some, an essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!

A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price, whole boxes, 50 Pills, $1; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

DUMFRIES' EYE-WATER!

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes—nothing known gives such immediate and comfortable relief. On recent sore eyes, the affect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of long standing, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this Eye-Water, of or every other remedy has failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents a bottle.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, & W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. e5p1j

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. [No. 21.]

Important Information!
TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz:

SCORFULA, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected. White Swellings, Violent Eruptions after measles, Scurvey, Foul Festering eruptions, Pimpled and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venerable Taints when Mercury has failed, and *all disorders* arising from an impure state of the *Blood* and *Humors*—are assured that

DR. RELFE'S

Botanical Drops!

Continue Unrivalled, for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of all these complaints,—In proof of which, read the following

☞Remarkable cure of a case of 12 years standing.

Extract of a letter. Sir—"My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Relfe's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief."

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, 'Its doing wonders for him,' and is, as it were, 'snatching him from the grave.'

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invalnable Medicine.

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR
The Piles!

One of the best and most thorough remedy known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in common use, and affords immediate relief, both from the disorder itself and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion and other marks of debility.

☞ Price $1 for both articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No811e5pot.